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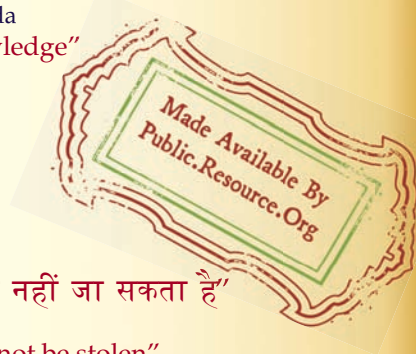
IS 8171 (1992): Glossary of terms relating to polishes and related materials [CHD 23: Lac, Lac Products and Polishes]



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“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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IS 8171 : 1992

भारतीय मानक

पॉलिश और इससे सम्बद्ध सामग्रियों की पारिभाषिक शब्दावली
(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO
POLISHES AND RELATED MATERIALS
(*Second Revision*)

UDC 001.4 : 665.92

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Second Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Polishes Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council

This standard was originally published in 1976 with a view to facilitating trade and industry by establishing generally recognized usage and eliminating ambiguity or confusion arising from various interpretations of definitions of the terms relating to polishes and its allied materials. In the original standard some terms used in polishes and its allied industries were not covered. These terms were covered in the first revision published in 1984. In this revision more terms have been added, which have come up in polish industry, during the last decade. Some of the terms have been amended.

This standard prescribes definitions of terms in vogue in polish and other closely related industries excluding those relating to proprietary and patented items and those relating to other trades and industry. Terms which may be commonly used in the polishes and allied industry but are self-explanatory or imply commonly accepted dictionary meanings have not been included. To facilitate reference, the terms covered in this glossary have been arranged in alphabetical order.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 JULY 1993
TO
IS 8171 : 1992 GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO
POLISHES AND RELATED MATERIALS

(Second Revision)

(Page 3, clause 2.55) — Substitute 'Scuff' for 'Soulf'

(Page 3, clause 2.62, line 2) — Substitute 'Cold' for 'Cool'.

(CHD 023)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO POLISHES AND RELATED MATERIALS

(Second Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard covers definitions of terms relating to footwear polishes and creams, polishes for application on floor, automobile and aircraft, metals and glass, in addition to industrial polishing compounds.

2 TERMINOLOGY**2.1 Abrasive**

A substance used for the wearing away of surface by rubbing. The common abrasives used in polish composition are emery, rough (red oxide of iron), chalk, dolomite, tripoli, pumice, diatomaceous earth, emery, fullers earth and silica.

2.2 Aerosol

Liquid finely dispersed in compressed gas (propellant)

2.3 Bloom

An efflorescence which develops on sole leathers or upon the bottoms, heels and edges of finished boots and shoes and other type of footwears.

2.4 Buffing

The smoothening of a surface by means of flexible wheels to the surface of which fine abrasive particles are applied in liquid suspension paste or grease stick form. This also applies to the rubbing off of surface after non abrasive paste or liquid polishes have been applied with a soft cloth.

2.5 Caking

The setting of pigment particles of a polish into a hard compact mass which is not easily redispersed by stirring. The drying of a paste type polish into a hard unspreadable mass due to the evaporation of the solvent.

2.6 Chilling

The subjection of wax polishes to low temperatures in order to quickly transform them from molten state to semisolid state (paste) so as to impart certain desired characteristics.

2.7 Cleaner

A product, either liquid or paste, used for cleaning floor, shoes, automobiles, hard surfaces and porcelain articles. In shoe care products, cleaner also stands as renovation.

2.8 Colour

The aspect of the appearance of objects which depends upon the spectral composition of the light reaching the retina of the eye and upon its temporal and spatial distribution.

2.9 Consistency

The apparent viscosity of a polish when shearing forces of varying degrees are applied to it in various ways, for instance, when it is stirred in the can, transferred from one vessel to another or brushed over a surface.

2.10 Cracking

Minute, interlacing cracks on the surface of a finish.

2.11 Creaming

The separation of a layer of the dispersed phase on an emulsion polish to the surface of the liquid continuous phase.

2.12 Crystallization

Separation of wax crystals leaving solvents to float.

2.13 Diatomaceous Earth

A natural silicious material composed of skeletons of small prehistoric aquatic plants related to Algae (diatoms) and found on some parts of the sea floor to-day. It consists of about 88 percent by mass of silicon (SiO_2). It is usually colourless or cream in colour. Finely ground material is used in various polishes/cleaner's compositions as an abrasive.

2.14 Drag

Resistance on buffing after application of polish.

2.15 Dressing

A composition applied on leather to preserve its softness and flexibility besides imparting freshness of appearance.

2.16 Drying Time

Time taken by a polish to dry out sufficiently before buffing for shine.

2.17 Dubbin

Waterproof grease used chiefly on army boots shoes and on footwear for agricultural and shooting purposes

2.18 Emery

Naturally occurring aluminium oxide containing some magnetic oxide of iron

2 19 Emulsifying Agents

Substances of chemical nature used for effecting emulsification

2 20 Emulsion

Emulsions are stable suspensions of tiny droplets of one liquid known as the dispersed phase, in another liquid known as the dispersion or continuous phase. They are of the following two types

- a) Oil-in-water, in which oil is the dispersed phase and the water is the continuous phase
- b) Water-in-oil in which the phases are reversed

Oil as stated above may be mixture of fats and waxes as well as oils and solvents and the emulsion forms when the same is in the liquid state.

2.21 Flash Point

The lowest temperature at which the vapours emitted by a product ignite momentarily in the presence of a flame, when operating according to a specified test method

2.22 Fullers Earth

A porous colloidal aluminium silicate (clay) which has high natural adsorptive power. Finely ground material is useful as mild abrasive for polishing smooth surfaces

2.23 Gloss

The degree to which a polished surface possesses the properties of reflecting light in a mirror-like manner (specular reflection)

2.24 Heat Resistance

The property of paste polish to resist warm ambience (at specified temperature) without changing its paste consistency

2.25 Levelling

The property of a freshly spread aqueous polish to dry to a uniform and streak-free appearance

2.26 Lustre

Brightness or shine of a surface

2.27 Mar

Mutilation of polish film repairable only by recoating

2.28 Mop

General term for a circular polishing wheel made substantially of cloth

2.29 Mopping

Synonymous with 'Buffing'

2.30 Oozing

Same as sweating (see 2.58)

2.31 Penetration

It is a measure of firmness of paste polish using a penetrometer

2 32 Pick Up

Quantity of polish picked up when a polishing brush is gently dabbed or a piece of cloth is used for application purpose

2 33 Pigment

The insoluble dispersed particles in a polish composition which give the dried film its characteristic properties of colour gloss and opacity

2 34 Pigmented Floor Polish

These are highly pigmented floor polishes of the wax solvent paste type or emulsion type paste polishes with suitable colouring agents. These are also known as tile polishes

2.35 Polish

A composition generally applied at liequent intervals to produce desired, smooth, flossy surface on rubbing. The common polishes are metal polish shoe polish and cream floor polish ear polish, aircraft polish, glass polish tile polish and industrial buffing compounds

2.36 Polish, Dressing

These are prepared by wax ??? by suspension or dissolution of suitable ingredients in suitable vehicles. Many of these can be sprayed on to the shoe uppers and often final polishing can be dispensed with

2.37 Polish, Dry Bright

These are polishes which are also known by other names, such as no rub, rubless, salt-polishing, self-shine polishes. On application with a brush or a pad, the coatings dry out to a smooth glossy surface without the usual rubbing or brushing

2.38 Powdering

Partial or total disintegration of the polish film resulting in a fine light-coloured material

2.39 Propellant

A compressed/liquefied gas used for expelling the contents from an aerosol container

2.40 Rebuffability

The ability of the polished surface to regain shine after its normal wear on buffing without the aid of polish

2.41 Recoatability

The application characteristics of a polish and appearance of the film after successive costings to a surface

2.42 Renovator

A product which renovates an article to its original appearance

2.43 Room Temperature

Ambient temperature of 21-38°C. It is also known as ordinary temperature.

2.44 Rub Out Stain

A little quantity of coloured polish when rubbed over filter paper for noting its intensity of colour and shade characteristics

2.45 Shampoo

A liquid product containing detergents used for removing dirt from shoes, car carpet etc

2.46 Sheen

Surface gloss of paste polish when visually examined.

2.47 Shelf Life

The time for which a polish will keep in good condition when stored in original sealed containers under normal storage conditions on the shelves of a shop or stock room

2.48 Shine

Its brightness or radiance of a surface after being polished

2.49 Shiner

Usually sponge of cloth, impregnated with polishing compound for producing shine on gentle application or rubbing.

2.50 Shrinkage

Contraction of a polish, leaving edges of the container during its shelf life

2.51 Silica

Occurs widely in nature as sand, quartz, flint, etc. Finely ground material is used as an abrasive material for hard surface cleaner compositions

2.52 Silicon

These are semi-organic materials which are employed in the manufacture of some special polishes

2.53 Soil

Embedment or adhesion of solid foreign matter in or on the surface

2.54 Solvent

The solvent should dissolve/disperse wax mass and remain uniformly distributed throughout the mixture. A solvent is necessary to get the wax mass into a form that can be easily applied to the surface to be polished and to evaporate away and leave a thin film of wax on the surface

2.55 Souff

Disfigurement of polish film resulting from the abrading or scraping action repairable without recoating

2.56 Spreading

The action of flowing out over a surface during application

2.57 Stick Polishing

A manual operation using small sticks coated with suitable abrasive, generally used in the polishing of jewellery.

2.58 Sweating

?? of solvent from the wax solvent or emulsion paste shoe polish in the container under specified conditions of test. It is the same as 'Oozing'.

2.59 Tack

Slight stickiness of the surface of a film of polish composition apparent when the film is pressed with the finger

2.60 Traffic Marking

Marring or discoloration or both, of a floor surface by traffic

2.61 Vehicle

The liquid portion of polish in which the solids are dispersed. It is composed of solvent and other binding materials

2.62 Water Spotting

Change in appearance of surface resulting solely from the action of cool water

2.63 Wax

The term wax is now used very loosely to describe naturally occurring or synthetic material whatever its chemical composition, which

appearance approximately resembles beeswax of ??? wax as limiting standards. Chemically a true wax is regarded as an ester of fatty acids of high molecular mass with alcohols, of somewhat similar complexity. Usually, also present are free high molecular fatty acids and the corresponding alcohols, and also solid hydrocarbons. The natural waxes may be divided into three groups according to their origin, namely, vegetable waxes, mineral waxes, and insect or animal waxes.

2.64 Waxes, Animal

These are waxes of insect and animal origin. The common ones are beeswax, shellac wax, wool wax and spermaceti wax.

2.65 Waxes, Hard

'Hard' waxes in contrast to 'soft' waxes, take up more solvent but retain it more loosely, the cream made from them sets more quickly, is purer in body and, therefore, forms thinner films, dries and shines quickly, will not keep so long in the tins, and sets harder. Examples are ??? wax, bleached carnauba wax, and hard paraffin.

2.66 Waxes, Mineral

These are waxes of mineral origin. The common ones used in polishes are paraffin, microcrystalline and montan.

2.67 Waxes, Synthetic

These are chemical products developed to have characteristics comparable to natural waxes for use in polish composition. The common synthetic waxes are the range of I G waxes and silicon waxes.

2.68 Waxes, Vegetable

These are waxes of vegetable origin and the common ones used in polishes are carnauba, sugarcane, Japan, and candelilla waxes.

2.69 Wear

Attrition of polish film resulting from normal use.

2.70 Wetting

The property of an aqueous polish to uniformly and completely contact the solid surface to which it is applied.

Standard Mark

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